

II. CLADOCERA.

Oculi compositi in unum coaliti. Pedum paria 4-6. Metamorphosis nulla. Libere natantia.

1. DAPHNIDÆ.

III. BRANCHIURA.

Oculi compositi sejuncti. Pedum paria 4. Metamorphosis incompleta. Parasitantia.

1. ARGULIDÆ.

[To be continued.]

XXXVI.—On a new Species of Beech-Marten from Formosa.

By ROBERT SWINHOE, H.B.M. Consul at Taiwan.

WHEN I read my paper "On the Mammals of the Island of Formosa" before the Zoological Society (December 9, 1862), I noted that I had not at that time been made aware of the existence of any species of *Mustela* in the island. Since then, from the mountains of the interior towards the south, I have procured, through my hunters, a fine species of forest-Marten, which is perhaps the handsomest animal that I have had the good fortune to obtain. Dr. J. E. Gray's invaluable epitome of the known species of the *Mustelidæ* (Proc. Zool. Soc. Jan. 24, 1865) has enabled me to determine, without much troublesome research, that the Formosan animal is an undescribed species. The Formosan Marten has, as might be expected, its nearest ally in *Martes flavigula* (Bodd.), of the Nepal Hills. I would propose to distinguish our species as the

Martes chrysospila.

Head blackish brown, the hairs on the occiput being tipped with white. Centre of inside of ear white. Chin, sides of head, throat, and central streak of underneck also white. Sides of neck a fine bright golden colour. Body, above and below, bright purplish brown, becoming nearly black on hind quarters, hind legs, and tail. Fore legs blackish brown, pale down their fronts. Claws whitish. Length, from muzzle to base of tail, $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from base of tail to tip of hairs at its end, 17 inches. Top of shoulder to tip of fore foot about 8 inches.

Habitat. Mountain-forests of central Formosa.

Martes flavigula is thus briefly described by Dr. Gray, in the paper above referred to: "Yellowish; head, nape, rump, legs, and tail black; chin and lower parts white." I cannot remark on the difference of the cranium and dentition of the two species, as I have no specimen of the Nepalese species to compare with.

Amoy (China), June 22, 1866.